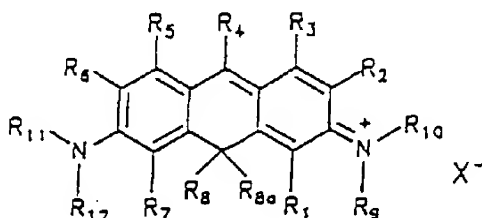


**IN THE CLAIMS:**

**Cancel** claims 1 through 19 without prejudice to the reentry of the same subject matter at any later time;

**Add** the following claims:

20. (New) Use of compounds of the general formula I



as labeling groups in a procedure for detecting analytes:

wherein:

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>7</sub> are in each case independently at least one of hydrogen, halogen, a hydroxyl, amino, sulfo, carboxyl or aldehyde group, a saturated or unsaturated straight chain, branched or cyclic hydrocarbon group having up to 20 carbon atoms, wherein the hydrocarbon groups include at least one of alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, in particular phenyl, and heteroaryl radicals, optionally heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen atoms, and two or more substituents; or one or more of the radicals R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>7</sub>, in each case with adjacent substituents, form a ring system containing one or more multiple bonds; R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>8a</sub> are in each case independently at least one of a saturated or unsaturated, straight-chain, branched or cyclic hydrocarbon group having up to 20 carbon atoms, optionally selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group selected from at least one of methyl, ethyl, propyl and butyl, or an aryl- or heteroaryl group, in particular phenyl, which optionally contains at least

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one of heteratoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen atoms and one  
or more substituents;

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or  $R_8$  and  $R_{8a}$  can form a ring system;

$R_9$ ,  $R_{10}$ ,  $R_{11}$  and  $R_{12}$  are in each case independently at least one of hydrogen, a saturated or unsaturated, straight-chain, branched or cyclic hydrocarbon group having up to 20 carbon atoms, optionally selected from polyether, phenyl or phenylalkyl having 1-3 carbon atoms in the chain, wherein the hydrocarbon groups optionally contain at least one of heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen atoms, and one or more substituents;

or one or more of the radicals  $R_9$ - $R_{12}$ , in each case with adjacent substituents, form a ring system which can contain one or more multiple bonds; and

wherein at least one of  $-N(R_{11})(R_{12})$  and  $=N(R_9)(R_{10})$  can be replaced by at least one of  $-OR^9$  and  $=O$ , optionally by both;

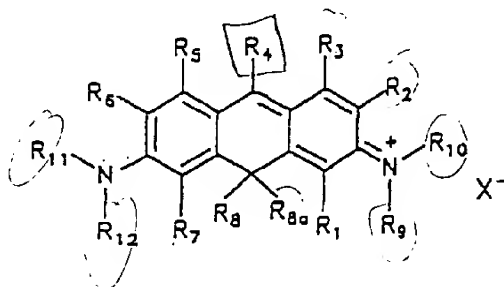
and X represents optionally a species of anions present for charge equalization.

↓  
not optional

21. The use of compounds according to claim 20, wherein the substituents of the hydrocarbon groups of  $R_1$ - $R_7$  are selected from at least one of halogens, hydroxyl, amino, sulfo, phospho, carboxyl, aldehyde,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl groups.
22. The use of compounds according to claim 20, wherein the substituents of the hydrocarbon groups of  $R_8$ - $R_{8a}$  are selected from at least one of halogens, hydroxyl, amino, sulfo, phospho, carboxyl, aldehyde,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy and  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl groups.
23. The use of compounds according to claim 20, wherein the substituents of the hydrocarbon groups of  $R_9$ ,  $R_{10}$ ,  $R_{11}$  and  $R_{12}$  are selected from at least one of halogens, hydroxyl, amino, sulfo, phospho, carboxyl, carbonyl, alkoxy and alkoxycarbonyl groups.

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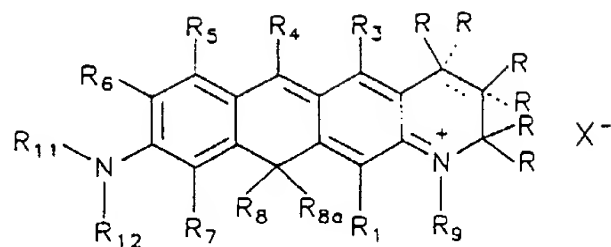
24. The use of compounds as claimed in claim 20, wherein the compound I is covalently coupled to a receptor specific for an analyte to be detected.
25. The use of compounds as claimed in claim 20, wherein the detection procedure is selected from nucleic acid hybridization procedures and immunochemical procedures.
26. (New) A compound of the general formula I according to claim 20,



- wherein R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>12</sub> and X are defined as in claim 20, with the proviso that if R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>5</sub>-R<sub>7</sub> are hydrogen and R<sub>8</sub>, R<sub>8a</sub> and R<sub>9</sub>-R<sub>12</sub> are methyl, then R<sub>4</sub> is not one of hydrogen, hydroxyl, methyl, isopropyl, t-butyl, phenyl, o-tolyl, p-tolyl, 2,6-dimethylphenyl, 2-t-butylphenyl, 2-isopropenylphenyl and 4-diaminomethylphenyl.
27. The compound according to claim 26, wherein at least one of R<sub>6</sub> is bridged with R<sub>11</sub>, and R<sub>7</sub> with R<sub>12</sub>; at least one of R<sub>1</sub> is bridged with R<sub>10</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> with R<sub>9</sub> and form a ring system.
28. The compound according to claim 27, wherein the ring system contains 5-or 6-membered rings which contain one or more multiple bonds.
29. The compound according to claim 26, wherein R<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or a radical containing an aromatic ring system.

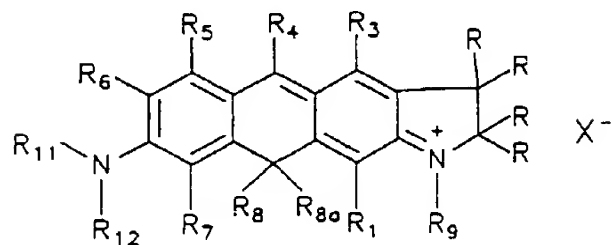
30. The compound according to claim 26, wherein  $R_8$  and  $R_{8a}$  are in each case independently at least one of methyl, ethyl and phenyl.

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31. (New) The compound according to claim 27, which corresponds to one of the general formulae IVa to IVe as follows:



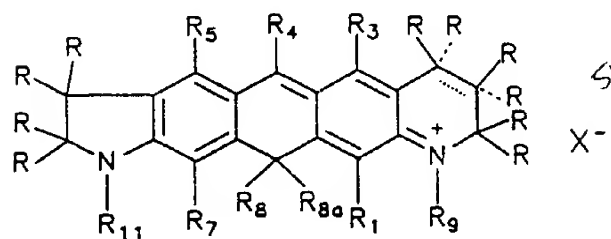
IVa

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X<sup>-</sup>

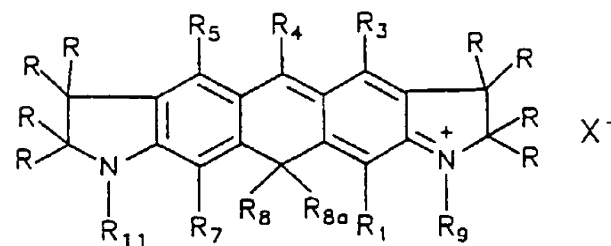
548/42 IVb



X<sup>-</sup>

546/36, 49

IVc

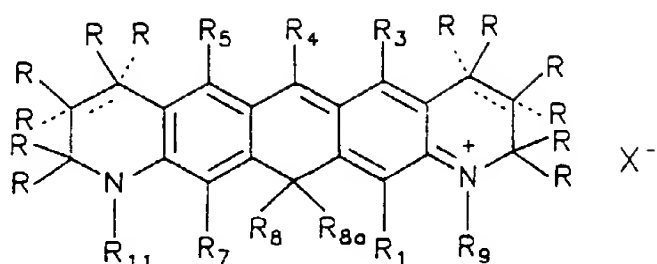


X<sup>-</sup>

IVd

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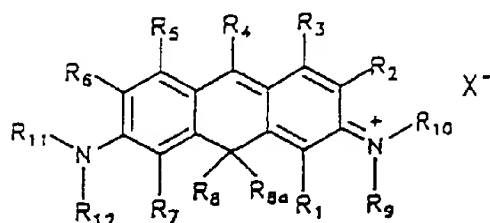


in which the broken lines are optionally double bonds, and in the presence of the double bonds the radicals R bonded via a broken line are absent; R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8a</sub>, R<sub>9</sub>, R<sub>11</sub>, R<sub>12</sub> and X are defined as in claim 20, and R in each occurrence, can be identical or different and is defined as R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>7</sub> in claim 20.

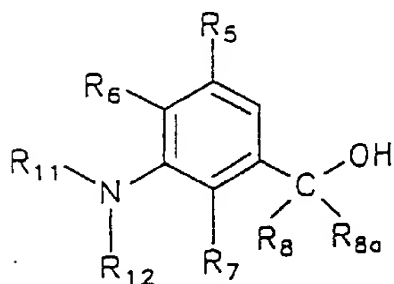
32. The compound according to claim 26 further comprising a group capable of covalent coupling.
33. The compound according to claim 32, wherein the coupling group is at least one of -COOH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -OH and -SH.
34. The compound according to claim 32 being coupled to at least one of a carrier and a biomolecule via coupling groups.
35. The compound according to claim 34, wherein the carrier is selected from at least one of porous glass, ion exchange resins, dextrans, cellulose, cellulose derivatives and hydrophilic polymers.
36. The compound according to claim 34, wherein the biomolecule is selected from at least one of peptides, polypeptides, nucleotides, nucleosides, nucleic acids, nucleic acid analogs and haptens.

37. A labeling agent for the detection of an analyte, which comprises the compounds according to claim 26.

38. (New) A process for the preparation of compounds of the general formula I

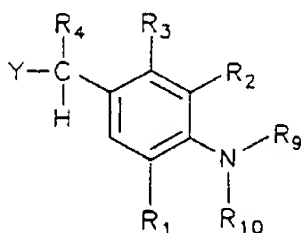


wherein R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>12</sub> and X are defined as in claim 20,  
 comprising the steps of  
 reacting one of a compound of the general formula II



in which R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, R<sub>8a</sub>, R<sub>11</sub>, R<sub>12</sub> are defined as in claim 20,  
 or the dehydration product of II, with a compound of the general formula  
 III





III

in which  $R_1$ - $R_4$ ,  $R_9$  and  $R_{10}$  are defined as in claim 20 and Y is one of a halogen, in particular bromine, a hydroxyl or thio group, in a suitable solvent, under acidic conditions and in the presence of a catalyst; and reacting the compound formed by ring closure between one of the compound II or its dehydration product, and the compound III by oxidation into the compound I.

39. The process according to claim 38, wherein the solvent is a nonpolar solvent, selected from one of methylene chloride, 1,2-dichloroethane or chloroform.
40. The process according to claim 38, wherein the catalyst is boron trichloride.
41. The process according to claim 38, wherein the acid is selected from one of sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid or polyphosphoric acid.
42. The process according to claim 38, wherein the oxidant is tetrabutylammonium(meta)periodate.
43. The process according to claim 38, wherein the compound (II) is obtained without isolation of intermediates.